Phases of the War in Germany-Humantty of the Prussians-Condition of the two Great Armies—The Position of Russia, England, and Italy-Dion Boucicault-Fashions in Paris, Etc. [ EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

Paris, June 22, 1866.

We are at last beginning to see clearly into the imbroglio which oppresses Europe, and thedenouement of which will, no doubt, be a most dreadful butchery of Christians.

HUMANITY OF THE PRUSSIANS.

The soldiers of Bismark in opening the campaign, have begun by assuring the people of those countries which they have invaded, that they have come there as brothers and not as enemics. In less than six days the troops of King William are masters of Hanover, Hesse, and the Electorate of Saxony.

The Hanoverian army, which was massed in Cottingen, in order to form a junction with the Austrians, now sees itself cut off from its ally by the Prussians. All the German papers inform us that the Prussians have generally been well received by the populations. The soldiers of Bismark who now occupy Wetzlar menace Frankfort, which is defended by the Federal army under the command of Alexander of Hesse.

The army called that of the Elbe, commanded by Prince Frederic Charles, which is now operating in Saxony, consists of thirty-eight thou sand men.

The army of Silesia, under the command of the Prince Royal of Prussia, is much interior. THE AUSTRIANS

in Silesia, on the contrary, are massed in great numbers under the command of Marshal Benedek, to the amount of two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand. We have not as yet had any battle of importance. However, we must mention

THE BATTLE OF RUMSBURG, on the frontier of Bohemia, where, it is said the Austrians had the advantage. Per contra, at Friedberg, near Frankfort, a regiment of Hessians were completely routed by the Prussians, who menaced Frankfort.

We are daily expecting to hear of a great battle, but to do justice to the Germans, we must say that they do not seem to be in a hurry to come to blows; but the unhappy Teutons already know the wretchedness of war, as all communications are interrupted, the rails taken up in several places; hundreds of families have to lament the absence of brothers, husbands, &c., called away to the Landwehr. Business is bad and almost dead, and, what is even more deptorable, the cholera has come to make the bad worse; it has made its appearance in Berlin, in Stettin, and in Prussian Silesia.

ITALY'S DECLARATION OF WAR. On the 20th inst. Victor Emanuel declared war upon Austria, after which he left Florence for head-quarters at Cremona. The Quadrilateral will be attacked in three or four days.

The Italian army will commence operations at four different points at the same time. The Italian fleet will attack Venice, Cialdini, at the head of eight divisions, will try to cross the Lower Po at Rovigno, Victor Emanuel will try to get hold of the Quadrilateral, whilst Garibaldi, at the head of his volunteers, will attack Trent, which is the key of the Tyrol. The Italian army is better than is generally believed; the volunteers are the weakest part of the army. Garibatdi is still suffering from his wound received at Aspromonts, and it is probable that this will be the last campaign o Guiseppe Garibaldi.

TACITURNITY OF NAPOLEON III.

Our army, to be sure. is still on a peace footing, but our peace footing is very like the war footing of other nations. Our fleet is ready for every emergency. The head of our Government, before risking an inch, wishes to be well prepared both on land and at sea. This undecided attitude of Napoleon III very much provokes the war party round about him, of which Prince Napoleon, it is known, is the leader. They observe that we are losing the best opportunity of making a lasting ally of Prussia, and getting the borders of the Rhine, which are so necessary to us. In fact, says the war party. if we wait until the Prussians are beaten, to intervene, and the Austrian troops are triumphant, our influence will be diminished in Germany. If, on the other hand, the Prussians are victorious without our aid, it is not likely that they will quietly give up the Rhenish provinces. I think the Emperor would have taken some decisive step had it not been for

THE ATTITUDE OF BUSSIA AND ENGLAND. Russia, more than any other country, gives our Emperor much anxiety. After much hesitation, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, notwithstanding its professions of attentive neutrality, seems more or less inclined to go a little further. Should France take a step, Russia will take two.

On the other hand, the defeat of the Gladstone Ministry in England may be the means of changing things on the other side of the Channel. We may be said to be dancing on a volcano. There are five millions of armed men in Europe at the present moment. In the midst of this imbroglio home matters are entirely neglected. The "Corps Legislatif" is quite unheeded, and they can go on discussing the budget without let or hindrance. The clever speeches of the radical orator, Jules Favre, are sweetness wasted on the desert air.

The evening newspapers are caught up with avidity. The Government has given orders to the unstamped press not to make any mention of any military result coming from Germany.

" EIGHT MONTHS IN AMERICA." We have now little time to devote to either literature or the drams. However, there is a new book on the United States, by M. Duvergier de Lausanne, one of those who contributed to the fall of the house of Orleans. It is curious to see with what acrimony this author speaks of the republican institutions of the United States. He seems to think that there is too much liberty in the land of the "Stars and Stripes." Still, Mr. Duvergier calls himself a liberal! This is the only literary work

I have to mention. THE DEATH OF MERY.

Our celebrated poet, novel writer, and impro visatore, the author of so many charming novels, "Hera," "La Floride," and "La Guerro du Mizam," is no more. He expired a few days ago, at the age of sixty-eight. Mery, born at Marseilles, could not live out of the sun's rays. Whenever Sol showed himself on the boulevards Mery was sure to be there, basking in the sun all day long at the Cafe de Madrid, and

and lively sallies. He knew everybody: in eight days he will most likely be forgotten! Sie transit gloria mundi.

THE DURE DE CHARTRES AND THE ITALIAN ARMY. A week ago the brother of one of the pretenders to the French throne demanded to be admitted to take a part in the coming war, in the army of Victor Emanuel; but his Royal Highness had, during the war of 1859, suddenly thrown up his commission in the Italian army at the time that Cialdini invaded the Pontifical territory. He has been met with a refusal. I hear it is Prince Napoleon who has secretly intrigued against the Prince.

DION BOUCICAULT IN PARIS, All those who take an interest in theatricals in Paris have, for some time, been looking forward to the performance of Dion Boucicault's Arrah-na-Pogue, entitled here Jean la Poste, which has taken the town by storm, as it is found, as regards plot and scenery, very supe rior to the pieces we have had of late.

LADIES' FASHIONS. The bonnet, which has for some time been diminishing to nothing, is a thing of the past. What is now worn on the head by our Parisiennes is about the size and the shape of a piece of note paper, and looks very much like the head-dress of a Roman woman, but on a smaller scale; there are no longer any strings worn, as formerly; long ribbons are worn, hanging down the back, and are called by the street boys, 'Follow-me-home, sirs."

#### LETTER FROM WISCONSIN.

Lake Pepin-"Lover's Leap" - Fishing and other Sports-Care for Dyspepsia, Etc. Etc.

EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE MAIDEN ROCK, Wis., June 28, 1866. The place from which I write is a village on the Wisconsin side of Lake Pepin, four miles above the noted rock known as "Lover's Leap," where, as the legend runs, Wenona, daughter of a Chippewa chief, made a Sam Patch jump over the precipice, and perished in the lake beneath, rather than keep house and hoe corn for an old Chippewa bruiser, who by command of the cruel parent was "camping on her trail." The rock is now a perpendicular ledge of one hundred and seventy-five feet. Its base is about two hundred feet above the level of the lake, the intervening space being a timbered slope of twenty or thirty rous. From this it will be seen that the maiden must have got up and run for the water, after taking her sprightly leap, or else there must be an inaccuracy of statement in the legend. The rock itself is a prominent object on the lake. It is visible from almost all points of the steamboat channel, and, together with the surrounding scenery, is an object of attraction to tourists. Standing upon its summit, as near the edge as one dares to go, you would think a stone might be tossed into the water, which seems to be right below. Try it, and then peer over to watch the missile go down, and you will see it go through the tree-tops, pernaps not half way to the lake. Such is the illusion produced by the dizzy height and the conformation of the bluff. We saw a couple of artists sketching the rock from the beach. They were under cotton umbrellas, flanked by the trunks and roots of a fallen tree. Want of time forbade us from approaching and inquiring who they were, but we trust they will bring out their pictures where the public can get a good idea of this delightful lake.

But to enjoy this country in its fulness one must go there and stay awhile. You can make headquarters at Lake City, and cross over in a sail-boat, skill, or the lake packet. At Maiden Rock village there is a public house kept by Capt. Doughty, an experienced sailor, who runs a fine yachs for the pleasure of his guests. The hospitality of a friend prevented me from trying the Captain's fare, but I reckon a stranger will be made welcome 'in those parts"-fur mshed with a clean bed and good cheer. I saw the saddle of a fat deer carried to the Captain's, and one will be pretty sure to see upsn his table the most delicious of game and fish, including the speckled trout.

The Wisconsin side of Lake Pepin is mainly timbered land. Here is all the good trout fishing, the best deer hunting, and the campinggrounds of the general sportsman.

The writer camped a few days on Rush river, a dozen miles back from Maiden Rock. This is truly a splendid trout steam. It is from two to four rods, wide; has plenty of good, long ripples, with deep and surging pools below; plenty of casting room, and plenty of trout. The fishermen can secure good quarters with the settlers along the creek, who furnish the best of woodman's fare, and are very kind to those who ceme to enjoy the trouting and the cool shades of the big woods. They are death on "pot fishers," despise a man who will sell a trout, and are very careful to protect the fish during the spawning season.

It is a pleasure to sportsmen to go among such people, and has but one alloy, namelythe very small amount of current funds you can make them accept for the excellent fare and kind attentions with which they serve you. I have but one fault to find with them, and that is, that in spearing on the river at night with firelight, in quest of coarser tish that make up from the lake, and lay in long, still pools, I am afraid they do not always resist the temptation to throw the spear at a very big trout, if they find one in had company. I hope, is any of them have done this, they will sternly resolve to do it no more. The trout can be protected in Rosh river for all time, by cultivating a proper understanding between settlers and sportsmen; and I will vouch for the conduct of the latter if the settlers will agree that the big trout shall henceforth be the prize of him, and him only, who can catch him by fair means. There are trout in this stream that weigh four or five pounds, and can be caught occasionally by careful work. The writer was rather pressed for time, and fished too fast to find the largest. He captured one two-pounder, and several that weighed a pound each and over; one lot of twenty weighed fitteen pounds. His best fishing was on Tuesday, the 26th, when, with a woodman friend to carry the fish and the landing net, he filled a twenty-four pound basket in about half-a-day. There were fitty-one trout

testity. It is glorious sport to stand at the foot of one of the rapids of Rush river, and casting a long and light line into the surging pool below, to see the gleam of the beautiful trent as he darts

-a very good average, as any trout-fisher can

charming all those around him by his witty | from his cover and takes your hook upon the | surface, almost as soon as your line lights on the water. Down he goes towards his favorite cover, under some projecting bush or log, or by some overhanging or bottom rock, to enjoy his prize. Your line tightens, and you strike home. Ten to one he has been in the same scrape before, and has learned the proper tactics in many a pitched battle with the same sort of foe. He knows his danger, but is never frightened out of his wits. One or two stout terks by way of feelers, and if he finds himself fast hooked, now come the "evolutions of the line," and the grand charges and skilful retreats, and the high acrobatic feats that make the brook trout famous among fishermen over all others of the finny tribe. Now he darts to the centre of the pool, and jumps clear out of water, shaking himself with all his might to unfix the intal barb now dives, and comes up again, makes for the roughest, swiftest water, and turns a dozen summersaults. This is the critical point, and you must give him line, or his berce jumps will break your tackle or tear out the hook. He takes advantage of it in an instant, and darts for the nearest bush or root, or some old tree-top under water, if he can find one, knowing well that if he can hitch his line he can disengage the book before the slack can be recovered. But your reel has rapidly tautened him up again, and the chief danger is past. Perhaps, after one or two more him gently all the line he wants, he will give it up, and come quietly to the net. But deceived. He may have other tricks to try. Zip goes the line again, and you see him charge straight at you. You cannot take up your line, perhaps, fast enough to tauten on this new manacuver, and the first you know, if you are standing in pretty deep, swift water, where you cannot step quickly without missing your tooting, and going under yourself, fish-basket, tackle, trout, and all, he has wound the line around your trousers' leg, got off the hook, and bid you good by with a snap of his tail as he whisks down the current. Perhaps, having tried all points of the pool, he leaves it, goes by you like a streak, and darts up the rapids: and while you turn him around and endeavor to hold him, he cuts a flourish at every twig or rock along shore where he could possibly tie the line. But, the same is up. Acknowledging that he has had a fair chance, he yields as gracefully as he fought bravely, and allows himselt to be reeled in, and lifted home with the landing net, with nothing more than a flop of his tail to show his satisfaction at being clearly taken by fair means. If he is a half-pound trout or larger, you can feast your eyes now on the handsomest of all God's creatures, with one exception, which will instantly recur to the fisherman, for it has been truly said that he that loves not one loves not the other. There are many slips between the bite and the basket in trout fishing. The tackle must be fine in well-tished streams, or the trout will lay close and laugh at your clumsy cheats, and only the gentlest play will prevent the large ones from smashing things. Often the book is not well taken, and slips out after one or two jumps or lounges, and in many places the fish will find a gozen means to clear himself in spite of all you can do. With the best of fishing more than half the bites are lost, and it is this uncertainty that puts the angler always on his best behavior, and gives excitement and zest to the sport.

Of course the fly is the finest means of catching trout in the proper season for fly fishing, but there are baits that are just as tair and require just as fine work, and will catch as many and larger trout. In fact, in a stream well sup plied with natural food for trout, the successful isherman must not only use bait, but must change his kind of bait often during the day, to suit their varying and delicate notions of "good victuals." The writer went to Rush river fully determined and, as he thought, well prepared to rely mainly on the fly. His flies, however, proved worthless, having been got up to sell, and not to resemble any natural fly, at least in those waters, and he was obliged to resort to bait. His favorite bait is got up as follows:-Take a small trout, and with a sharp knife slit down the ventral in near the middle, and cut neatly, with a slight curve, a light, long bait from thence through the edge of the tail. Hook n the hart near the piece of fin, not the nn, but on one side of it, so as to leave it free to play in the water, and you have a bait that, if well handled, is more nearly like a minnow, in the eye of a trout, than any other, has this special advantage, it lasts well and does not require to be "doctored" often.

It plays finely on a rapid motion, and sets the fish darting for it from all points, and where you suspect a big trout is lying well under a bank. rock, or a lot or floodwood, and is too lazy to come out and rise for you, you can put on a heavy sinker and let it down with almost a certainty that its fishy look will amuse him, and that he will make for it with avidity, however clumsily it is handled. When this bait will not answer, cut a similar and darker one from the little ornamental on on the back of the fish, just behind the dorsal, taking the whole of the little fir, however, and slitting through the tail as When they will take neither of these bans, which is very seldom, the grasshopper or some fly or worm must be found.

I recommend Rush river to any one who wants a good place to go to for wild sports during the fishing or hunting season. It ladies are in the party, they can find good amusement about Lake City or Maiden Rock. Plenty of pleasant drives, good boating, and delightful places to ramble about the blutts, or ride or drive along the beautiful prairies and groves on the Minnesota side, or the valley of Rush river on the other. Take the cars for La Crosse, and thence go up by one of the splendid steamers of the Upper Musissippi.

I must not close without referring to my friend Mr. Hicks, who took care of me white on Rock river. He has a "clearing" and a good log house at the very point on the fishing ground where one wants to make headquarters, and whether you camp out or take quarters with him, will do everything to make you enjoy the fishing. The pleasant voice of the river pouring its endless current of laughing waters by his door was sweeter music to my ear than the songs of birds. Even the Marine Band, that discourses such delightful melodies alternately at the Capitol and White House ends of the avenue at Washington. bringing out what chords of harmony it may be tween the Executive and the Legislative balls. would have been hushed in admiration there The trout are Mr. Hicks' pets, and they gather on the ripcles right by his door, waiting to be "called to breakfast." Whenever a guest wants them, they are called "you bet." If one can find petter food than these towards with the find better food than these, together with the nicest venison, sweet milk, that seems all cream to one who has been supplied from a city mili wagon, winter wheat bread, as white as and delicious maple syrup, clear and amber hued, with various kinds of wild fruits, frest picked, or canned in their season, all prepared by a neat housewife's hand, "when found, make a note of it," for the writer's benefit. But it can't

Mr. Green and Mr. Harris, also, at Maider Rock village, gave the writer valuable assistance n coming at the points of interest about the They are old settlers, and the farmer proved a first-rate guide and companion for a ramble at the rock. In fact, any one, friend of stranger, can land at this place and be sure of genuine friendliness and hospitatity on all

There are many other points of interest per baps worthy of mention in connection with this rip-the game that abounds in the woods and on the prairies, deer, hear, prairie chickens, partridges, quails, etc., soon to be in season for hunting; the absence of pestilerous fles and mosquitoes, this season at least; the varied features of bluff and river scenery; anecdotes of the people; incidents of hunters and settlers life in the woods; former experiences of hunting and fishing thereabouts recalled by this visit, some kinds of game ash not down in the books: points of difference between Eastern and Northwestern families, etc. etc.—but this letter is already too long. They may form the subject of

another letter by and by, and may not, The writer went out for sanitary reasons driven from his desk by indigestion. The trip

has been short, but by dint of vigorous exer-cise, boating, fishing, climbing, and the good country sare before-mentioned, tempered by the pure breezes of the Minuesofa climate, putting in ail the time to good advantage, he comes back feeling his nervous and muscular system "reconstructed," and goes to his office treadmill with a healthy liver and a cheerful heart, Others needing similar benefits will do well to take the same prescription. It will be a sure

## LETTER FROM YELLOW SPRINGS.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Chester Co., Pa., July 9.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:-As there are numerous and auxious inquiries for a healthful and pleasant resort, and easy of access, with your kind permission I will give what information I possess upon the subject. A short and pleasant ride over the Reading Railroad, in the cleanest, handsomest, and most comfortable cars I ever saw, brings you to Phonixville, where commedious and comfortable stages are in readmess to convey you over five miles of beautiful and highly cultivated country, when the stage draws up in front of a very imposing edifice, with a very modest sign announcing your arrival at Yellow Springs. Here a reception awaits you that impresses you with the idea that you are making a visit to old friends-a commodious and well-ventilated apartment is assigned you, and you are really at home.

The table is abundantly supplied with the good things of life, and the attendants are polite and attentive. There are two medicinal springs upon the place-one highly impregnated with iron, the other containing sulphur, the healthgiving properties of which can be attested by the many who have been benefited by their use. The bathing exceeds anything I ever saw, and would bring tears of joy to the eyes of a hydropath, comprising douche, Sitz, plunge, and shower baths of medicated water. Those who prefer it, can indulge in a warm bath.

The worthy host, A. W. Snyder, and his amiable family are lavish of their hospitality, and entiring in their efforts to give comfort and entertainment to their numerous guests. The accommodations for guests are very extensive, and as the house is not quite full, I cordially recommend all who may be seeking a locality where they may recuperate health, and at the same time not seel the loss of home comforts, to apply for apariments at the Yellow Springs.

-The Columbus (Tenn.) Herald reports that one of the best farms in that State was sold a few days ago for sixty thousand dollars in gold. which was at the rate of one hundred dollars an W. D. Hendley was the seller, and Mr. Metcalf the purchaser.

#### PROPOSALS.

DEOFOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER
THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF
BIRAM ENGINEERING
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1836.
Sealed Proposals to furnish flaterials for the Navy
for the fiscal year, ensure June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the
18th of July next at which time the proposals will 18th of July next, at which time the propasals will

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Navy Depart-ment, Washington, and must be endorsed 'Propo-sals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. Printed schedules for any class, together with in-structions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guaranters, will

be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau. The commandant of each payy yard and the purclusting Faymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examinaon only, in order that persons who intend to be may judge whether it is desirable to make applica-tion for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and

all applications for information or for the eve or the respective yards. The troposals must be accompanied by a certific cate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bader resides, that he has a beense to deal in the articles for which he proposes and he must further show that he is a manufactua of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified

by the Assessor of Internat Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be with-he d from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in lunds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the ame shall have been passed by the Secretary of the The classes of this Bureau are numbered and desig-

Boiler Iron, etc. No. 21, Zinc Paints

No. 22, Colored Paints.

Pig Iron.
Boiler Felting,
Gum Packing, etc.
Sperm Oil.
Linseed Oil.
No. 25. Hickory,
Sperm Oil.
No. 25. Hickory, Ash Plank, etc. No. 26. White Pine Lard Oil, Lumber.
Tallow and Soap.
No. 26. White Pine
No. 27. Black Walnut and No. 10. Engineer's Stores No. 11. Engineer's Tools. No. 12. Engineer's Instru-No. 29. Lanterus ments. to 13. Brick, Sand. etc. No. 31. Dudgeons, Pumps, No. 13. Brick, Sand, etc.
No. 14. Wrought Iron
No. 32. Sour Flour Cru-No. 15. Tubes.
No. 16. Steel
No. 17. Nails and Bolts.
No. 24. Cotton and Hemp Copper. Tin, Zinc, etc. White Lead. Packing, etc. No. 35. Engineer's Stores, No. 35 Patented Articles.

The following are the classes by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:— KITTERY. Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33, 34. CHARLESTOWN. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 85, 36 BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 82, 83, 36 Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 26, Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

S E A L E D P R O P O S A L & Will be received by the subscriber until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th day of July next, for FURNISHING THE MATERIALS CONSTRUCTING CULVERIS
in the First Culvert District of the city of Cam-

den, New Jersey as follows:—
ONE BRICK CULVERT,
four feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickie streets, southward along Second street to the intersection of Hartman street (about 1350 feet), and thence westward so far as is necessary to make an outlet to the river as is necessary to make an outlet to the river

ONE BRICK CULVERT,
three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickle streets eastward along
Mickle street to Broadway (about 1800 feet).
ONE BRICK CULVERT,
three feet in diameter, extending from the intersec-ONE BRICK CULVERT, three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Stevens streets eastward along Stevens street to Brondway (about 1800 feet).

On and after the 25th day of June 11stant plans and specifications of the required work will be filed for examination at the office of the City Clerk.

EDWARD H. SAUNDERS,

City Surveyor,

No. 35 N. Second str. 6 29 Camden, June 8, 1866.

#### PROPOSALS.

A SSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, July 9, 1866. SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES. Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia Pa, on FRIDAY, July 18, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Quartermaster's stoles, vir:—Wool, Old Robe Yarn, Linco, and Cotton Cut. Blanked Cuttings.

Linen and Cotton Cut- Blanket Cuttings, Leather Scraps, Leather Scraps, Scrap Iron, Old Nails, Old Knapsack Linings, Old and Broken Boxes; also, about iwenty (20) Loads of Manure. Waste Paper Asserted Rays, Knapsack Scraps, Leather btraps, Terms of sale-Cash, in Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent, to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance immediately after the All stores purchased to be removed within five days after the date or purchase

Byt Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H CROSMAN. Asst, Quartermast r-Genera U. S. Army, HENRY W. JANES, Capt, and A. Q. M., Byt Major U. S. Army, Faccutive and In-pecting Officer.

POFOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWO YACHTS OR SAIL BOATS.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, \(\) FRILADELPHIA, Fa., July 9, 1863 }
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at
this effice until FRILAY, 12 o'clock M., July 20, 1806, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Dapartment with two (2) Yachts or Sail Boats of from twenty-

five (25) to thirty (80) tone. These boats to be in good condition and ready for mediate use, Bideers will state price in writing and figures Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signature must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and suffi-cient security for the amount invo ved, by the United

States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be The right is reserved to reject all bids not deemed f interest to the Government By order of

Brevet Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN. Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army, HENRY BOWMAN, 7 9 10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

#### GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASIER'S STORES, CLOTH-

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1868. Will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNES-DAY, July 18, 1866, commencing at 10 A.M., at Government Warehouse No. 4 and No. 5, situated on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets west, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., United States Army,

A LOF OF UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING AND CONDEMNED QUARTERMASIER'S STORES consisting of about— 2197 Great Coats, 1524 Dress Coats. 1689 Shirts, 525 Drawers.

269 SECK CORES, And a large amount of Tools suitable for the use of blacksmiths, carpenters, saddlers, tinners, and other mechanics. Also:— Fire Hose, Stoves, Hose Couplings, Hose Pipe, riose Nozzles, Ladders, Cotton Paulins, Lienters. Ranges, Cauldron Cooking Utensils, Stove Pipes, Steam Pump. Platform Scales, Wheelbarrows.

310 Jacket (assorted),

Lanterns, Knives, tinnks Iron Bedstead-, Wooden Benches Bridles, Spades, Halters. ame Saddles, Old Iron, Rope (assorted) Blusaes, Seven Hose Carriages. Packing Boxes,

One Hand Fire-engine,
With a variety of other property, together with
about 14,000 pounds of Woollen and Cotton Rags.
Sa e will be continued from day to day until all Purchasers must remove property within five (5) days : rom date of sale.

Terms of sale-Cash, in Government funds. Byt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington,

A SSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE No. 1139 GIRARD Street. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 7, 1888.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the
United States, on the grounds at TWENTIEFH and MORRIS Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. On SATURDAY,

July 14, 1886, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Building, etc., heretolore known as TURNER'S LANE HOSPITAL, viz.:

9 Frame Bu dmgs, 816 feet of 3-meh Gas-I Cooking Range Pipe, 211 feet of j-inch Gas-2 Iron Cauldrons, Pipe, 505 feet of J-inch Gas-Pipe, 343 feet of 1-inch Gas-Uprignt Boiler, licopper. Lift Pipe, 341 feet of Galvanized Pumps, Iron Water-Pipe, 411 teet of Lead Pipe (as-sorted), 47 Gas Pendants, fron Sinks. Iron Wash Stand, Wooden Wash-Sinks, 2 Hydrants. Water-lanks (1850 gal- 82 Pendant Arms and Burners, 18 Body-Cocks, 2 Wooden Dressers, Counters, Shelving, Draw- 4 Brackets ers, etc., 289 leet of 12-inch Gas- 21 Stop-Cocks,

Pipe, 11 reet of 11-inch Gas-3 Hose-Cocks, 11,200 Bricks in Chimneys, Pipe, 166 feet of 1-inch Gas- ranges, etc. Pipe,
The Frame Buildings contain about 24 590 feet of
Hemlook Scanting, 17,250 feet or Flooring and
Tongued boards, 68,300 feet Rough Boards,
'he Buildings will be sold separately.
Terms of sale—Cash, Government lunds,
A deposit of ten (10) per cent, to be paid on every

accepted bid, the balance immediately after The Iron and Lead Water-pipes to be sold by the foot "more or ress," as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amount to 165 feet Gas-pipe (assorted), 524 feet 2-inch Iron Pipe, and 500 feet Lead Water-pipe. Plans of the Buildings can be obtained, and sche-

du e of Lots seen, upon application at this office. The Buildings etc., must be removed within two (2) weeks from the date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.
The Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway cars pass near the Hospital every five minutes. By order of

Brey, Brig,-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Qr. M. General U.S. Army. GEORGE R. ORME. 7 7 6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1836.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Navy Yard.

NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of August next, the following artic es, viz.:—
I wenty-one Rollers of Rothing Mill. Seven Nail Machines.
One Guide Mil (complete), 38 Rollers.
Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws.
Two Machines for Slotting Screws.
Seven Machines for Cutting Farcads.
Four Oil Retainers.
Two Cir. Press Rollers. wo Oil Press Rollers. Eight pieces Iron Shafting Six sets Couplings for Shafting. Lot of Taps and Dies for Gas Fitting, One box Lacings (leather). Three boxes Beiting.

One Gun-screw Machine One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 166 One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 141 One piece Leather Belting, 20 inches wide, 224

Two rolls Gum Packing. Six bars Octagon Steel (cast).
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days By order of Navy Department.

JOSEPH SMITH,

6 19tuth18t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks

### GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE

PRILADELPHIA, Pa., July 5, 1865.
AUCTION! AUCTION!!
Will be sold at the United States Commissary
Warehouse, near corner of 8 xteenth and Cai owhill
streets, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., July 12,

Warehouse, near corner of 8 xteenth and Cai owhill streets, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., July 12, 1866, the following Commissary property:—

To tons COAL (more or less).

The material of five BAKE OVENS, including fire and common brick, about 35 000 (excepting outside walls), stone (excepting outside walls), stone (excepting outside walls), from doors, dampers, rods, gas fixtures, pipe, yeast room roof, windows, etc. etc.

3 Spring Balances,

7 Faucets,

23 Case Knives.

23 Case Knives, 5 Scoops, 8 Hatchets, 4 Meat Hooks, Forks, Spoons Bung Starter, 3 Commissary Chests, 1 pair Counter Scales, 8 Weights, 1 Fire Proof Safe. sets Liquid Measures, Funne's,

2 Cleavers,
1 Meat Saw,
Also, at same time and place, the following Commissary Stores, slightly damaged:
1,740 pounds Bacon 185 pounds Salt Beef,
(shoulders), 471 pounds Rice,
1,790 pounds Hard Bread, 448 pounds Beans,
1,538 sounds Pass,
258 sounds Salt. 1,53 geneds Peas, 258 counds Salt, 81 peuros Smoked 180 gallons Molasses

The Coal will be sold by the weighed ton of two thousand pounds. The Sate is nearly new, or very large size, Farrell & Herring's pacent and well worth the amention of persons in need of such an article. All the above property and stores can be examined at any time before sale. The material of the Ovens must be removed by the purchaser within two weeks; all other articles within five days after sale, and all purchases must be paid for before re-

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too C. L. KILBURN.

Brevet Brigadier-General, A. U. G. S. SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS WATER PIPE, FIRE-PLUGS, LIC., com-,

THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

EIRST DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on FKIDAY, July 18, 1866, at 12 o'clook M., the fellowing described public property, to way:—

ONE S. I EAM BOILER,

30 feet long and 3 feet in diameter (with two 12 inch return flues), made of j-inch boner iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front gauge cocks, globe valves, feed-pump, smoke-stack and hood, steam gauge (Ashcrof.'s patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good

TWO WORTHINGTON SIEAM FORCE PUMPS. No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and orcing 100,000 gallons of water per day with them are the requisite valves, clands, couplings, bends, clows, doub-e-valve oil cups, etc. These I'umps are comparatively new, and in con plete working order.

A larse quantity of WAIER-PIPE, as follows:— 5.182 feet 6-inch Cast Iron Water-Pipe, 12 000 feet 3-men 800 feet 2-inch Wrought Iron 564 feet 14 meh Cast Iron

2,000 teet 11 inch

600 teet 1-mch THIRTY ONE CAST IRON FIRE PLUGS THIRTY ONE CAST IRON FIRE PLUGS
(Ayre's patent), with all the necessary connections,
such as 1's, benos, stop-socks, elbows, tour-awaypieces, etc., all in excellent condition, together with
ALL THE TOOLS, Etc.,
required for making alterations and repairs in water
pipe, such as Pipe Cutting Machines, Taps and
Dies, Plyers, Crabs, Drills, Punches, Caulking
Tools, etc.

The Depot is accessible by water, and ivessels of the jargest class can be loaded at the whart. Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

De iveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (lst) day of August next.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sals.

Any further information that may be desired will

be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain George 1 Browning, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office. Bvt. Brig Gen U S. A., in charge 6 21 thefu 17 12 First Division, Q. M. G. O.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM H. MERRICK. J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND

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manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for
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Eofters, Gasometers, Tanka Lollers, Gasometers, Tanks, 170n Boets, etc.
Lollers, Gasometers, Tanks, 170n Boets, etc.
Castings of all kinds, eliber from or biass
From France Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and
Railrond Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans. Open Steam Trains, Defectors, Fiters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. B'lleux's Patent Sugar Boiling Arparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine.

6 303

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS. No. 65 N FRONT STREET, We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our

Well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Coulten Mills, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our exten-ALFRED JENKS & SON.

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Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc., No. 22 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, FRILADELPHIA. EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WFAVER, CONRAD F CLOTHIER. 214

C O R N E X C H A N G E

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No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,

Paladalphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every agesciption, for Grain. Flour, Salt. Super Phosphate or Lime, Bene-Large and small GUNNY BAGS canstantly on hand. 222 () Also, WOOL SACKS. JOHN T. BAILEY.

A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAN G. CATTELE)

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and wagon-Cover Duck. Also
Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven
feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRAM COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, GRANT,

No. 35 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
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W. Beker & Co 's Chocolate, Cooos, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Boltz,
and Nails.

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SCHOOLEY'S NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING AMERICAN

# REFRIGERATOR,

PATENTED JANUARY 5, 1864, Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preserved in the world! and will keep such articles as Venctables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc. etc., LONGER, DRIER, AND COLDER, WITH LESS ICE.

Than any other Refrigerator now; in use! E. S. FARSON & CO., Nos. 222 and 224 DOCK Stroop. 6 20 lm